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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 44, Iss. 15)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 44, Iss. 15)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

REC'D BGT 3 1963

## UNION OF EMPLOYEES—YES! FACTION OF OFFICERS—NO!

(See Editorial, Page 12; See also Article, "Trade Union—or Political Faction?" on Page 4)

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XLIV, No. 15

Jersey City, N. J., August 1, 1962

Price 10 Cents

## Hit Judy Bond-UGW Coercion

—Page 1

DEFEAT OF MEDICARE FOR AGED:

### 'Serious Setback for Every American Family'

"I think the American people are going to make a decision in November as to whether they want this bill, and similar bills, to be passed . . . I hope that we will return in November a Congress that will support a program like medical care for the aged, a program which has been fought by the American Medical Association. . . . This bill will be introduced in January 1963. I hope it will pass. With your support in November, this will pass in 1963."

—PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOTICE: As required by the Regulations of the Superintendent of Insurance of New York State, JUSTICE prints, on pages 8 and 9, the 1961 annual reports of

the health and welfare, retirement and supplementary unemployment-severance funds covering members employed in New York State.

## BRITISH DOCTORS SPEAK:

## Unmask 'Vulgar, Cheap' AMA Propaganda

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION is not without critics in its own country, and we may be confident that a great many doctors in the USA do place, as we do, the vulgarity and cheapness of its past and present attacks on the (British) National Health Service.

We have watched with some dismay the mushroom growth of the AMA's public relations activities and the colossal sums spent by it to defeat what our American colleagues call "socialized medicine." The dismay is at the probably inherent weakness of American medical services if such a vast effort has to be expended on misrepresentation of what is happening in Britain.

Three years ago, when "AMA News" published some nonsense about the NHS, we suggested that if the American Medical Association wanted "to be well prepared to deal with governmental plans for introducing compulsory health insurance into the USA they would be wiser . . . to find out how far American medicine will regress in its services to the great American public." But the AMA still prefers to distract attention from the weak-

nesses of American medicine by hammering away at Britain's NHS.

AN AMA LEAFLET ENTITLED "A Case Against Socialized Medicine" is one of its propaganda efforts against the Kerp-Anderson Bill for the medical care of the aged. It consists of some twenty or so quotations from different sources, two of them from the British Medical Journal, and three cartoons, of which by now, we hope, the AMA is heartily ashamed.

We do not recall that those who favored the introduction of the NHS buttressed their case by distorted propaganda and abuse, as admitted—fee-splitting, over-charging, unnecessary operations, sending patients

to "physician-owned" drug stores, and so forth. We would not suggest that such abuses, and other disquieting aspects of what is in the USA known as "doctor business," call for such a violent corrective as "socialized medicine"—a term whose exact meaning no one has yet defined.

The AMA should, however, in the interests of American medicine, and especially in the interests of the American patient—understand that they have a lot to learn from Britain and Europe about methods of providing medical services—from our successes as well as our failures. "If the AMA have any regard for the truth," says The (London) Times, "they should put the record straight; the American people should know that far from being a

failure the British service can be counted a qualified success."

THE AMA, TOO SHOULD NOT BE led astray by a British characteristic—the capacity for self-criticism. Some of the most trenchant criticism of the NHS was embodied in the concluding part of the BMA (British Medical Association) presidential address given by Sir Arthur Porritt in 1960 . . . The British Medical Journal, too, has been outspoken—though maybe not outspoken enough—in its criticism of the NHS, for it is only exact diagnosis of illness or defect that can point the way to effective treatment. The AMA mistakes such criticism as a total condemnation of the NHS—and the adulterators of the NHS in Britain mistake such criticism as weakening of it. Both are wrong.

The AMA will, we hope, take what we say as the expression of a journal which has many friends and readers in a great country which has made great contributions to the art and science of medicine. It is a costly foe, which has an advanced form of socialized medicine. So let it measure itself against itself.

## JFK To Take Health Care Issue To Nation in November Election

An angry but determined President Kennedy scored the action of the conservative GOP-Discord coalition in voting to kill a Senate's compromise bill on medicare last month as "a most serious defeat for every American family" and called upon the voters to elect a Congress this November that will "pass this bill in 1963."

Noting that he will carry the health care issue to the people in this fall's Congressional campaign, President Kennedy emphasized that he will press the fight to pass this vitally needed legislation in the next session of Congress which starts in January.

## Death Blow

The administration's program of health care for the aged under social security was dealt a death blow for action in this session of Congress when the Senate, by a roll-call vote of 52 to 48, acted to table a compromise medical care amendment to a pending welfare bill. The amendment was offered by Senator Clinton Anderson (D-N. Mex.) and was co-sponsored by Senator Jack K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and 24 other members.

The voting breakdown showed that 43 Democrats and 5 Republicans supported the medical care bill, while a total of 21 conservative Republicans and 11 Democrats, all from the South except Senator Rayburn of Arkansas and Senator Randolph of West Virginia, opposed the measure.

President Kennedy's reaction

came just one hour after the Senate vote. Appearing before television cameras, the President stressed that health care for the aged will be a key issue in the 1962 Congressional elections by saying: "We have to decide, the United States, in 1962, in November, in the Congressional elections, whether we want to stand still or whether we want to support this kind of legislation for the benefit of the people."

## Labor Vows Fight

A parallel appeal to the voters was issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who declared: "The Senate has dealt a bitter blow to countless American families—not only the aged who need health care but to the vast number of younger people who need help in supporting older relatives."

The AFL-CIO does not intend to give up this fight. This legislation is imperative in America.

"During the Congressional campaign this fall, we believe it is incumbent upon every candidate for both Houses to stand up and tell the American people how he will vote on this issue in the next Congress."

"This will be a No. 1 issue in the 86th Congress and the voters can insure its passage as they mark their ballots in November."

The Anderson-Javits compromise measure embodied President Kennedy's plan for limited hospitalization, nursing care and clinical services for social security pensioners. Financed by a new social security tax, it further contained modifications to attract liberal Republican support by including a grant of similar benefits to others over 65, and participation by the plan by private and group-health organizations.

The final balloting on the labor-sponsored medical care bill took place in a tense, jam-packed Senate chamber following more than a week of debate and climaxed by two hours of summary discussion when Senator Robert Kerr (D-Okla.), co-sponsor of the pauper's oath Kerr-Mills bill, called for a motion to table the Anderson-Javits amendment to the pending welfare bill.

## Long Struggle

The Senate's action culminated a long struggle that had centered

## Unmoved Gal



Using stacked-up crates as a desk, Educational Director Yvette Carpenter calmly goes about her normal business amidst hostile and baffle associated in moving Montreal ILG headquarters to their temporary quarters facilities.

for most of the Congressional health care bill since early 1961, session in the House Ways and Means Committee, which has members unable to agree on it or bottled up the administration's compromise measure.

## They Voted AGAINST Medicare

## Republicans—31

Aiken (Vt.)	Curtis (Neb.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Allott (Colo.)	Dickson (Ill.)	Proctor (Vt.)
Beall (Md.)	Dworshak (Idaho)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Bennett (Utah)	Fong (Hawaii)	Scott (Pa.)
Bogett (Del.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Smith (Mo.)
Bohnen (S. D.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Tower (Tex.)
Bush (Conn.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Wiley (Wis.)
Butler (Md.)	Miller (Iowa)	Williams (Del.)
Capehart (Ind.)	Morton (Ky.)	Young (N. D.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Mundt (S. D.)	
Cotton (N. H.)	Murphy (N. H.)	

## Democrats—21

Byrd (Va.)	Holland (Pa.)	Robertson (Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Russell (Ga.)
Ellender (La.)	Kerr (Okla.)	Smithers (Fla.)
Ervin (N. C.)	Long (La.)	Spartan (Ala.)
Fullbright (Ark.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Monroney (Okla.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Hill (Ala.)	Randolph (W. Va.)	Thurmond (S. C.)

## They Voted FOR Medicare

## Democrats—43

Anderson (N. M.)	Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)
Barlett (Alaska)	Harold (Ind.)	Morse (Ore.)
Bile (Nev.)	Hicken (Wyo.)	Mohr (Utah)
Burdick (N. D.)	Humphrey (Minn.)	Muskie (Me.)
Burke (W. Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Johnson (S. C.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Carroll (Colo.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)	Pell (R. I.)
Chavez (N. M.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Pearson (Wis.)
Church (Idaho)	Long (Hawaii)	Smith (Mass.)
Clark (Pa.)	Long (Mo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Williams (N. J.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Manfield (Mont.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Evans (Calif.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Young (Ohio)
Gore (Tenn.)	McGee (Nev.)	
Gruening (Alaska)	McNamera (Mich.)	

## Republicans—5

Case (N. J.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Keating (N. Y.)	

Medical care for the aged may have been defeated in the Senate 52 to 48 by a Republican-Discord coalition, but a breakdown shows that votes representing the majority of the people favored the measure. Crediting each Senator with representing half the population of his state, Senators representing 106 million people supported the measure while Senators representing 76 million people opposed it.

# NLRB Hits at Bond, ILGWUers

## For Coercing Brewster

### No (Judy Bond) Sale!



In Winnipeg, Canada, ILGWU picket in front of Frankroy Ltd., a non-union shop producing Judy Bond blouses. Nationwide drive by ILGWU against struck runway firm is registering growing impact.

Upholding charges filed by the ILGWU the regional director of the National Labor Relations Board in New Orleans has issued a complaint detailing unfair labor practices against Judy Bond's Brewster Fashion division in Brewton, Alabama and the United Garment Workers.

In his complaint, NLRB Regional Director John P. Lelias emphasized that the Brewton company officials and the United Garment Workers had coerced plant workers into joining the UGW, intimidated them against joining the ILGWU, and that the contract between the company and the UGW therefore was illegal. ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, halting the labor board director's action, valued confidence that the complaint would be upheld at the forthcoming hearing, thereby setting an important precedent against collective "sweetheart agreements" that help runaway employers evade decent union standards.

Judy Bond, one of largest blouse producers in the nation, in December 1961 closed its New York operation and broke away from the industry association while negotiations were being completed by the ILGWU and the association for the renewal of the industry collective agreement. It obtained a plant in Brewton and moved all of its production south.

According to the NLRB official,

the company and the UGW signed an agreement for the Brewton shop, as well as its warehouse in Birmingham, in January 1962 despite the fact that the UGW did not represent an "uncoerced majority" of the plant's employees.

Detailing the unfair practices by Judy Bond and the UGW, Director Lelias charged that:

"The Brewton company officials and agents had solicited cards for the UGW, and permitted UGW representatives to do so on company time and property, while discriminatorily enforcing 'no-solicitation' rules against the ILGWU;

"Company personnel had threatened workers with loss of employment because of their ILGWU support, questioned them about their union membership and 'trained an impression of surveillance' of their ILGWU activities on various occasions;

"Company supervisors and agents physically removed six workers from their jobs because of their pro-ILGWU activities, and later refused to allow them to return to the same job they held before this occurrence.

### Employees Ejected

He likewise charged that UGW representatives threatened pro-ILGWU workers with the loss of jobs and "permitted, encouraged, condoned and/or assisted in physically removing" the six workers who supported the ILGWU.

NLRB officer announced that a hearing on the complaint would be held on September 10 in Brewton before an NLRB trial examiner.

The NLRB complaint is the second major blow against the Judy Bond runs within the last few weeks; on July 16, the impartial chairman of the blouse industry, George Minter, directed the firm to pay a total of \$108,762 for various violations of its agreement during the time it was still under contract.

In addition, he also directed the company to make available for study by the union its records for the last quarter of 1961, which may provide the basis for additional charges. Union attorneys on this case included the firm of

Lieberman, Katz and Aronson.

Last April, the AFL-CIO Executive Council, using the labor movement's internal disputes machinery for the first time, unanimously branded the UGW-Judy Bond agreement as collusive and stricken and found that this pact, which gives the firm use of a so-called union label, has wage and welfare conditions far inferior to those that are standard in ILGWU agreements.

The AFL-CIO told the ILGWU to disavow the UGW, an ILGWU organizing drive is under way at the Brewton plant, and strike activities continue at the Birmingham location.

Union attorneys handling the ILGWU case before the NLRB include ILGWU General Counsel Morris P. Glushkin, Associate General Counsel Max Zimny and Atlanta ILGWU attorney Robert Cohn.

### Campaign Continues

Also continuing in full force is the nationwide consumer and retailer "Don't Buy Judy Bond" campaign, bringing the facts in the case to the public.

Typical of actions by the labor movement was the resolution adopted recently by the Vermont AFL-CIO Labor Council, which, denouncing Judy Bond's "collusive attempts at union-busting," called on organized workers and retailers to refuse to buy Judy Bond blouses and to inform the merchants from whom they purchase of their determination to cooperate with the ILGWU.

### Canada ILG Push Puts Dent in Judy Bond Sales

The impact of the Judy Bond strike is being felt increasingly in Canada, where ILGWU members are maintaining their campaign to have Judy Bond garments placed on the "unfair list."

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane said the campaign is being directed at Frankroy Ltd., a non-union firm in Winnipeg which manufactures under the Judy Bond label for the Canadian market.

Dozens of retail stores, chiefly in Western Canada, have been alerted to the anti-labor attitude of Judy Bond manufacturers in Canada and the U.S.

## N'East Staffers Combat Bannon Wiretap, Arrests

Union organizers have been subjected to a series of unashamed harassment and illegal tactics, including wire-tapping and a phony arrest charge for trespassing, as by the owner of Bannon Mills, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, in attempts to thwart ILGWU unionization of the plant's workers, reports Vice Pres. David Ginsgold, director of the Northeast Region.

As soon as organizing efforts at Bannon began about two months ago, the employer began digging into his bag of tricks and came up with a bevy of anti-union tactics, according to Martin Morand, manager of the Central Pennsylvania District.

As a starter, Bannon workers were shown a motion picture entitled "Why Women Weep," produced by the National Right-To-Work Committee in cooperation with the National Association of

Manufacturers, which depicted a strike in New Jersey where many purported acts of violence were said to have been committed.

### Employer Untruth

The employer then followed up the movie presentation with a speech full of misinformation and untruths regarding past ILGWU strike actions, conveniently neglecting to mention improvements in shorter hours, higher wages and better working conditions won for workers by these unrepresentable

strike.

This live-and-film show did have a stimulating effect on the workers—but not what the employer had anticipated. For the employees found this anti-union presentation so incredible and insulting to their intelligence, that within a short period of time a majority of them signed union authorization cards.

Meanwhile, the employer had (Continued on Page 11)

## Raindrops, Raises Elate 4, in Local 20

Raindrops, not rays of sunshine, were what New York waterproof garment workers were looking for. And, like an omen of better things to come, that's what they got on July 18 when the members of Local 20 assembled in Hotel Diplomat to learn about the terms of their new contract covering some 4,000 area workers.

Like farmers with scorched crops and dry dwellers with reeling reservoirs, New York rainwear workers suffered greatly from the effects of the prolonged dry spell. According to Local Manager Joseph Kessler, it has resulted in one of the worst fall seasons in years; usually, the season is well under way in the middle of June, but this time, in mid-July, the bulk of the spoils were not working.

### Pact Talks Clouded

Because of the absence of rain, retailers have not been able to sell the rainwear that was delivered in spring. Kessler pointed out: with large inventories on hand, they cannot order new merchandise.

These were the conditions that cast a cloud over the negotiations between the union and the New York Raincoat Manufacturers Association; plus a number of independent, on terms of a new agreement.

With the existing pact slated to expire July 31, the union notified the employers of its intention to seek improvements on May 4—almost 90 days before the expiration date—although only 60 were required.

At the earlier pact parties, union demands for wage increases, higher minimum subcontracting of shopwork clerks and additional paid holidays were met by employer counter-demands for

extending the pact for a year with no increase during that time; only a half-day's additional holiday; no automation of shipping clerks.

Later, the employers were ready to agree to one added holiday, shifter unemployment, but remained adamant on the amount and effective date of a wage increase. At the negotiating session held July 9, Manager Kessler told the employer spokesmen that unless more meaningful proposals were forthcoming, there would be no alternative to an industry-wide strike.

At this point, it was decided to seek participation by Pres. David Dubinsky in the parties (Continued on Page 11)



Local 20 Manager Joseph Kessler details terms of new rainwear pact covering some 4,000 workers at recent membership meeting.

## Buckeye Briefing



Gathering of Cleveland Joint Board and Knitgoods Council members by show of hands gives approval to actions reported by area ILGWU delegates to recent trade union conventions.

## Dress Organizing Adds 43 Jobbers

The Dress Joint Council has organized 43 New York jobbers and manufacturers since the beginning of the year as a result of systematic organizing, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, the council's general manager, announced last week.

He said that the council's organizing department, headed by Herbert Cernahan, had played an essential part in achieving these results.

Zimmerman emphasized that the union plans to increase its efforts to organize the remaining non-union firms in the industry as soon as the new season gets under way. "Meanwhile, we shall continue our methodical, day-by-day efforts," he said.

Since the council's organization department was reshuffled last October, the union has organized 71 jobbers and manufacturers, six

departments or subsidiaries and three sample rooms.

The council's general manager appealed to union members to cooperate with its organizing campaign by reporting the existence of any non-union firms they may know about.

"The dressmaker is a non-union shop in your building or neighborhood, let us know," he said. "If your shop receives work from a non-union jobber or sends work to a non-union contractor, let us know. Such information can be of important help to us."

## COT Enrolling Drive Bags 6 More Shops In Jersey, New York

Six shops with a work force totaling close to 175 workers were added to the rosters of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department in the past several weeks as the result of intensive organizing efforts conducted by the staffs of the five COT locals involved, reports Vice Pres. George Rubin, general manager.

Located in both New Jersey and New York, five of the newly enrolled shops recently started operations, while the sixth—Woodcliff Clothes in Palisoken—was an old holdout.

At Carmil Fashions in Port Jervis (Local 165) and Wilshire Fashions in South River (Local 129), most of the workers had been employed in two firms which went out of business in recent months and were placed through union efforts. Ethel Lord was elected chairlady at Carmil and Steve Siciliano became Wilshire chairman.

In Hoboken (Local 133) the recruits were Gay Coat Co., while in Palisoken (Local 124) in addition to Woodcliff, COT ranks were joined by Craftsmen Sportswear.

### Covered by Terms

All the above employers joined the American Coat and Suit Manufacturers Association (contractors) and thus became parties to the collective agreement which provides for the 35-hour week, 6½ guaranteed paid holidays and other standards of the unlimited cost and suit industry.

Another new shop—Edren of Newark (Local 135), which produces skirts—joined the Great Skirt and Blouse Association, bringing it under terms of that collective agreement.

## Trade Union—or Political Faction?

The following article by Herman Morgenstern, labor editor of the Day-Jewish Journal, is reprinted from the July 29 issue of that newspaper.

The important news late last week in connection with the "union within a union" affair in the International, which has aroused controversy for over a year, was not the decision of the National Labor Relations Board which favored this "union within a union" but the letter that Constantine Sedares, president of the "union within a union," sent to President Dubinsky.

A careful reading of this letter, which was also sent to the press, gives a revealing insight into the real reason why President Dubinsky is so determinedly opposed to recognizing this "union," and what really lies behind this controversy. This letter now makes it crystal clear that the issue is not merely a matter of wages or working conditions for the staff or their grievances, but a revival in a new guise of an outside political group which seeks to gain control of the ILGWU. Though it is apparently not Communist, it is basically seeking to do what the Communists attempted a quarter of a century ago.

Sedares' letter is a document which should be thoroughly studied by all who are concerned with this matter of a "union within a union," because for the first time it affords the public the opportunity to gain a real understanding of the issue involved.

The letter by Sedares to President Dubinsky is a pure and simple political document, expressing a policy of support for the \$1.50 minimum wage in New York, which is now supported by a small minority in the local trade union movement but not by the International. Those who support this policy are using it as a political "club" over Mayor Wagner by stimulating antagonism to him on the part of the Negro and Puerto Rican workers. The question is not who is in the right, but the policy itself and to what extent it affects the International.

The International and its president, David Dubinsky, are not novices in political life, either in the local or national politics. The International, like all unions, has a General Executive Board and conventions every few years where political policies are determined. In other words, they are decided upon within the union organization and outside it. Communists have for years sought indirectly, through pressure, to influence the union's policies. To Vice Pres. Edward Kravetz, the union's own way, but without success. Now along comes Sedares, president of the "union within a union," ostensibly

representing the union's organizers, and in his letter to President Dubinsky, openly and brazenly seeks to make a bid for a control group, seeks to force the International to abandon its own policies and to follow those favored by him and his group.

In his letter to Dubinsky, Sedares bitterly attacks Mayor Wagner and accuses him of lack of interest in the sufferings of the Puerto Rican and Negro workers in New York City, charges him with being against the proposed \$1.50 minimum wage and, in view of this situation, Sedares calls on the International to work in partnership with the "union within a union" to fight for the \$1.50 proposal—naturally, on the basis of Sedares' political standpoint.

The question that presents itself is this: If you are a union leader who represents the economic interests of your members and you negotiate with an "employer," why do you drag in political questions? On the other hand, if you are involved in politics, trying to dominate the International politically, then why did you go to the National Labor Relations Board and pose as a pure and simple trade unionist?

The truth is that the "union within a union" is both—and this is the source of the difficulty and herein lies the reason for President Dubinsky's firm conviction that he cannot recognize it. Constantine Sedares is a "union within a union." The International, like other unions, recognizes unions—a number of them in fact representing office and other workers. These are unions—and nothing else. However, as we have pointed out, the "union within a union" is more than an organization seeking to secure the economic interests of its members; it is also an organization with a political outlook and objectives. Not yet officially recognized, it already seeks—as the letter to Dubinsky clearly shows—to impose its own political policy on the International.

There comes to mind, then, the question: What would happen if the "union within a union" would actually be recognized and gained power in the International? There would then be two political forces in the union—the General Executive Board and the "union within a union" with its president Constantine Sedares. And this explains why President Dubinsky is so determined to resist his opposition to the "union within a union" which he will not permit it to gain a foothold in the International.

Summer vacationers heading out to Long Island in July, find sun and sand and sea-breezes; contractors are greeted by members of the Suffolk County Local 107 staff, and last month the reception included first-time ILGWU agreements for four shops and 126 workers.

The round represents a continuation of the stepped-up drive aimed at bringing long-time holdouts under union control, according to Vice Pres. Edward Kravetz, general manager of the Eastern Region.

To mark a one-day strike to bring Siegel, Inc. of Deer Park, to terms with a pact that provides 35 percent above standard piece rates, 6½ guaranteed paid holidays, the 35-hour week, and standard industry health and welfare retirement and severance benefits. Pay Darmiento was elected shop chairlady, according to Local 107 Manager Edward Banya.

### Lucky Linked

On the other side of town, the Lucky Link Manufacturing Corp. was in business just two months before joining union ranks with a sportswear industry agreement. Thelma Grant was chosen as shop chairlady.

In Farmingdale, some 35 workers at Ambloy Corp. joined a standard Dress Joint Council agreement when the contractor joined the United Popular Association.

The pact terms include 55 percent above standard piece rates, 6½ guaranteed paid holidays, the 35-hour week, and regular health and welfare, retirement and severance benefits. The new shop chairlady is Rose Del Vecchio. Highlights of a new pact at Max Jean, sportswear contractors of West Babylon, include 55 percent on top of standard piece rates, 6½ guaranteed paid holidays where previously there were none, a reduction in hours to the 35-hour mandate, and standard fringe benefits. Marie Hart was elected shop chairlady.

Elsewhere in the Eastern Region, in Newark, N.J., the newly-formed Laureate Dress Co.

was immediately brought into union ranks, joining the New Jersey Washable Dress Contractors Association.

The pact provides standard children's dress industry conditions for some 25 workers. Terms include 6½ guaranteed paid holidays, the 35-hour week, and a total of 7½ percent employer contribution to the health and welfare, retirement and severance funds, reports Local 228 Manager Sadie Rosen.

Phyllis Rosenberg was elected shop chairlady.

## JUSTICE

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Vacation coming up this month? The place to go is

## Unity House

which is now accepting reservations for mid-August. Also, it's not too early to start thinking about securing choice accommodations for the

## LABOR DAY WEEKEND

for which you can make reservations starting the middle of August. Unity House offices are at 275 Seventh Ave. (Health Center building) in New York City (phone OR 5-5900) and at 929 N. Broad St. in Philadelphia.

# Strong Stand Wins Toronto Cloak Gains

Shamokin Union



Congressman George Rhodes (D-Pa.), was guest speaker at last month's one-day institute conducted by the Northeast Department's Shamokin District at Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pa. He is pictured with Tony Morgano, district assistant manager, and some of the ILGers who attended event. Rep. Rhodes called for the election of more liberal Congressmen by the voters this fall.

## N'East Inks 5 Pacts in Pa. Adding 300 to LG Roster

Union boosters in the Hazleton District of Pennsylvania have scored sweeping successes in their current organizing drive by signing agreements with five shops affecting some 300 workers, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

The new entries into the ILGWU fold, which signed agreements with Local 225, are Lillian Pruks and Spette Manufacturing, both of Tanques; Frances Gurnett, of Nuremberg; Cynthia Blume, of Hazleton; and Face Children's Wear Corp., of Lancaster.

According to District Manager Ray Shere, standard industry contracts were reached with these shops at Cynthia Blume and Spette (late belt); at Lillian Pruks (shawl); Frances Gurnett (sportswear); and at Face (children's dress).

Organizing efforts and pact negotiations at these firms were backed by Shere, Assistant Manager Carrie Gregory, and Business Agents Joseph Rotell, Elsie Hunt and Steve Kaskas.

## Rep. Rhodes Urges Shamokin ILGers: Help Elect Liberals

Congressman George Rhodes (D-Pa.) told Shamokin area ILGers last month that trade unionists must work hard in the coming Congressional elections to help elect a greater number of liberal legislators, so that President Kennedy's present "paper majority" can be turned into a real working majority for needed social legislation.

Rep. Rhodes was guest speaker at the one-day institute conducted by the Northeast Department's Shamokin District, attended by 45 active area ILGers, which took place at Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pa., on July 31.

The institute was opened with a welcoming address by Tony Morgano, assistant manager of the district, followed by Ralph E. Reuter, ILGWU assistant education director, who spoke on "The Member and the Union."

Participants then divided into discussion groups led by Morgano, John Crowler, district education director, and Vincent Vlast, assistant manager of the Eastern District Council. In the afternoon, David Wells, ILGWU assistant political director, discussed the members' role in this year's elections.

They were assisted by shop committee leaders headed by Helen Zaykate

and Evelyn Daubkins (Lillian); Evelyn Loppie and Ada Berger (Frances); Kathy Cars and Anna Romo (Cynthia); Emily Nece and Sophie Reiser (Spette); and Anna Davidrock and Mary Gurka (Face).

A little economic pressure goes a long way when it comes to contract settlement time. In Toronto, coat and suit manufacturers played coy with Manager Sam Krolman and the ILGWU negotiating team right up to the moment the 1,500 cloakmakers went on vacation. The last agreement had expired June 30 and—despite the announcement that Montreal manufacturers had come to terms with the union—Toronto employers held out.

As they left for their holidays, cloakmakers were told not to report back to their shops when the vacation period ended. Instead they were called to a special meeting at union headquarters.

The employers got the message, and soon decided to renew their agreement, subsequently ratified by members at the special meeting. The new agreement provides for the same gains won by 1,500 cloakmakers in Montreal—a package increase estimated at 13½ percent.

Greatest single monetary gain is the provision for a \$2.38 hourly minimum for skilled crafts to replace the former lower average. Union and management also agreed to seek a higher legal minimum. In addition, the contract provides for a general wage increase of 7 percent, a bonus adjustment and a sixth paid legal holiday.

Manager Krolman said the new contract was signed by the employers' association and each manufacturer individually. At the same time, each manufacturer in

## DOCTOR STRIKE ENDS, SASKATCHEWAN PLAN ON HEALTH CARE SET

Saskatchewan's medical care program, which protects all the people of this Canadian province, has won a resounding victory with the return of its doctors to their practice after a 25-day "strike."

The doctors, who had said they never would resume practice in Saskatchewan under the state-supported program, accepted a peace proposal by Great Britain's Lord Taylor, an expert on the British medical care program. Lord Taylor was brought to Saskatchewan to advise on how the British system might be applied to Canada.

Under the agreement finally reached the Saskatchewan medical care program will be continued with amendments designed to combine "publicly supported universal medical insurance with the true essentials of professional freedom."

## STILL—AND AGAIN—NO SPRINKLERS!

TWO YEARS AFTER A NEW AMENDMENT TO THE New York state labor law was passed making sprinklers mandatory above the first floor in all factories, there are still thousands of sprinkler violations in New York City.

This shocking information highlighting the utter disregard held for human life by some factory building owners was revealed by the city's Fire Commissioner, Edward Thompson, early last month. His disclosure came after investigation into the cause of a four-alarm fire at 390 Broadway, Manhattan, in which a fireman was killed, turned up the startling fact that the loft building was not equipped with a sprinkler system as required by law.

BUT WHAT REALLY ADDED AN AURA OF CONSTERNATION and disbelief was the unbelieved revelation that the authorities had ordered the owners of the burnt-out loft building to install a sprinkler system 19 months ago!

The staggering number of violations presently outstanding would have been far higher if Governor Rockefeller, on April 25, 1961, had not vetoed a bill which would have postponed the effective date for the installation of fire sprinklers and other safeguards. At that time, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky spurred the drive that included many other labor leaders in the city and state that resulted in the flood of communications to the Governor calling for a veto.

THE BROADWAY LOFT BUILDING WHERE THE FIRE broke out is located in "Hell's Hundred Acres," a fire-prone area of old loft and warehouse buildings comprising an industrial complex below 14th Street in Manhattan. It was in this same area where three firemen lost their lives fighting a fire on November 19, 1960.

As a result of this earlier blaze, a citywide crackdown by the Fire Department had uncovered some 3,000 sprinkler violations up to the present time. Fire Commissioner Thompson noted that of the thousands of sprinkler violations still uncorrected in the city, his department has ordered 350 factories be vacated or boarded up because their condition constituted an "imminent peril" to the lives of those employed in these buildings.

THOMPSON PLACED PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE numerous legal means used by factory building owners to obstruct the efforts of his department in forcing corrective action and removal of all fire violations. Owners of about 1,500 buildings, he said, have appealed orders from his department concerning sprinkler violations on the grounds of "financial hardship." These petitions through the Board of Standards and Appeals and the courts can take years, thus drastically restricting the effectiveness of his department in this field, he added.

"In some cases work is frozen pending the outcome of an appeal," the fire commissioner said. "In others I file a certificate of imminent peril and the work proceeds even if they're appealing."

HOWEVER, DESPITE THE LEGAL HAMSTRINGS employed by some owners, Thompson stressed that "we are con-

tinuing in our efforts to require fire-extinguishing systems in all old factory buildings. And we will continue to prosecute all violators, order to vacate or take whatever remedy we can under the statutes."

"This fire at 390 Broadway, where there was no sprinkler system, will, I hope, convince other owners of similar old buildings to comply with the law expeditiously," he concluded.



Burnt-out loft building at 390 Broadway in New York.

# IN ANY LANGUAGE..



**Moving  
Forward  
Together**

共前  
同進

一九五九至一九  
六二年廿三號分  
會之進展報告

國際女衣工會廿  
三號分會女組及  
體育衣服工人工  
會

紐約市七號車路二百七  
十五號

REPORT ON  
LOCAL 23'S  
1959-1962

SKIRT & S  
WORKERS  
ILGWU

AFL-CIO  
275-7 AVE







# ANNUAL REPORT:

The data contained herein is for the purpose of providing general information as to the condition and affairs of the fund. The presentation is necessarily abbreviated. For a more comprehensive treatment, refer to the Annual Statement, copies of which may be inspected at the office of the fund, or the New York State Insurance Department, Welfare Fund Bureau, 55 John St., New York, N. Y.

in order to examine the data filed by any particular fund, find the

This report has been filed with the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York for the calendar year 1961, pursuant to Article 111A of the New York Insurance Law, by the Retirement, Health and Welfare Fund, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, as Successor to the Unemployment-Securities Fund, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE OF AMERICA, INCLUDING A SUB UNASSIGNED FUNDS

[illegible]

A) Signatures are all to following affidavit:

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		TOTAL	
1. Cash	640,184.29	1. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	658,899.39	
2. Accounts Receivable	2,801,111.29	2. Notes Payable	18,715.10	2,819,826.39	
3. Other Assets	4,152,045.20	3. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	4,170,761.39	
4. TOTAL ASSETS	7,593,340.78	4. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	7,649,486.08	
5. Cash	18,715.10	5. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
6. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	6. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
7. Other Assets	18,715.10	7. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
8. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	8. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
9. Cash	18,715.10	9. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
10. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	10. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
11. Other Assets	18,715.10	11. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
12. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	12. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
13. Cash	18,715.10	13. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
14. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	14. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
15. Other Assets	18,715.10	15. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
16. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	16. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
17. Cash	18,715.10	17. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
18. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	18. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
19. Other Assets	18,715.10	19. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
20. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	20. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
21. Cash	18,715.10	21. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
22. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	22. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
23. Other Assets	18,715.10	23. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
24. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	24. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
25. Cash	18,715.10	25. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
26. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	26. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
27. Other Assets	18,715.10	27. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
28. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	28. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
29. Cash	18,715.10	29. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
30. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	30. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
31. Other Assets	18,715.10	31. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
32. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	32. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
33. Cash	18,715.10	33. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
34. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	34. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
35. Other Assets	18,715.10	35. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
36. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	36. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
37. Cash	18,715.10	37. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
38. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	38. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
39. Other Assets	18,715.10	39. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
40. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	40. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
41. Cash	18,715.10	41. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
42. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	42. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
43. Other Assets	18,715.10	43. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
44. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	44. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
45. Cash	18,715.10	45. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
46. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	46. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
47. Other Assets	18,715.10	47. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
48. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	48. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
49. Cash	18,715.10	49. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
50. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	50. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
51. Other Assets	18,715.10	51. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
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72. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	72. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	
73. Cash	18,715.10	73. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
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81. Cash	18,715.10	81. Accounts Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
82. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	82. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
83. Other Assets	18,715.10	83. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
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98. Accounts Receivable	18,715.10	98. Notes Payable	18,715.10	36,430.20	
99. Other Assets	18,715.10	99. Other Liabilities	18,715.10	36,430.20	
100. TOTAL ASSETS	56,145.30	100. TOTAL LIABILITIES	56,145.30	112,290.40	

**COUNCIL COLLECTING ADDS \$900,000 OWED DRESS HEALTH FUNDS**

Health and welfare fund collections by the Dress Joint Council jumped nearly \$900,000 during this past month as the result of a concerted drive to clean up delinquent accounts, Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, council general manager, announced this week.

The drive, directed by Sol Greene, the council's assistant general manager, was decided on after a survey had revealed a growing list of manufacturers and jobbers falling behind in their payments.

In some instances, firms had to be stopped before payments were made.

Analysis of health and retirement fund collections showed that during the first five months of 1962 they ran below last year's. There was a slight rise in June, as in July the total shot up to \$2,119,698 as compared with \$1,294,372 last year.

Greene said that the success of the drive, which is continuing, was due largely to the "effective cooperation of our business agents and other staff members."

**PEN CENTRAL STATES FIRST TERMS FOR 60 AT PLANT IN HOLDEN**

Sixty new workers joined the ranks of the Missouri-Kansas-Nebraska District Council of the Central States Region recently as the result of unionization of the Holden Manufacturing Co. in Holden, Missouri, reports Vice Pres. Frederick Sierra, regional director.

After protracted negotiations conducted by Sierra, assisted by Manager Ben Schwartz, the company signed a standard Central States agreement providing, among other gains, a 35-hour week, complete health and welfare coverage, severance pay, retirement benefits, six paid holidays, vacations and higher minimums.

**ILC Mourns Death Of Meyer Krawetz**

Meyer Krawetz, an official of the New York Dress Joint Board until his retirement last year, died July 25 of a cerebral hemorrhage at St. Vincent's Hospital. He was 66 years old.

Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, general manager of the joint board and a long-time friend of Krawetz, characterized him as "a wise and courageous man who dedicated his entire life to that great and wonderful quest for a world without hunger, fear or hate."

A pioneer member of the ILGWU, Krawetz had been active in its affairs for nearly half a century. He first became an officer of the union in 1904 when he was elected a business agent of Dressmakers' Local 22. Subsequently, he was named manager of the Affiliated Department of the Dress Joint Board, with responsibility for enforcing the union contract in over 800 New York City dress firms.

Krawetz combined his union career with a vigorous intellectual life. He was the author of several hundred short stories which dealt mainly with new business life in America of his immigrant generation. Several volumes of his short stories have been published.

He is survived by his wife, Rosa; a daughter, Carol; and a son, Leo.

**(C) Represents Transfer of Sewerage Fund Balances Merged Into Supplementary Unemployment-Sewerage since Benefits Fund, ILGWU.**

**(B) Represents Transfer of Equity Building to the Local 142 ILGWU Retirement Funds.**

**(A) Signatures are all following affidavits sworn to by themselves and are that this annual report is true to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.**

**14A REPORT SIGNED BY**

**14B SECRETARY**

**14C TREASURER**

**14D SIGNATURE**

**14E SIGNATURE**

**14F SIGNATURE**

**14G SIGNATURE**

**14H SIGNATURE**

**14I SIGNATURE**

**14J SIGNATURE**

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**14Z SIGNATURE**

# Meet the IIG Scholarship Winners

**ARTHUR APTOWITZ**, of Brooklyn, New York, is the son of Max Aptowitz, a member of Local 10 employed as a cutter at Ten-Ca Modes in Manhattan. Arthur was graduated from Stuyvesant High School with a fine scholastic record and is primarily interested in doing research work in chemistry. He plans to enter Brooklyn College where he will major in chemistry.

**ETHEL RHODA REESES**, of Montreal, Canada, is the daughter of Hymie Reeses, a member of Local 341, employed as a presser at Harold Taub Ltd. in Montreal. Active in many academic clubs, Ethel was president of her high school's debating club and won the championship one year. She plans to prepare for a career in the legal profession at McGill University.

**NEIL DAVID KUTIN**, of Brooklyn, New York, is the son of Morris Kutin, a member of Local 50 who is employed as a presser at Styliet Costume Company in Manhattan. An honor student at Jamaica High School, Neil was among the top students of his graduating class. The winner of a science award, he plans to prepare for a career in medicine at Columbia University.

**MARILYN ROSE PATT**, of Malden, Massachusetts, is the daughter of Sarah Clara Patt, a member of Local 44 in Boston, Mass., working as a sewing machine operator at Arthur Originals in Boston. Marilyn was valedictorian of her graduating class at Malden High School. The winner of two awards in mathematics, she plans to major in this subject at Yeshiva University.

**MARSHALL ELLIOT PRESNER**, of Merion, Pa., is the son of Sydney Presner, a member of Local 11 in Philadelphia. Marshall was graduated from Lower Merion High School with honors in science. Along with establishing an excellent scholastic record, he was active in athletics and sports. He plans to prepare for a career as a research physicist at the University of Pennsylvania.

**CAROL SAFRAN**, of Brooklyn, New York, is the daughter of Benjamin Sfrin, a member of New York Local 10 who is employed as a pattern maker and marker at Conforma Lingerie in Manhattan. An honor student in high school, Carol enjoys sports as well as intellectual pursuits. She plans to major in languages at Barnard College; already speaks three languages.

**STEVEN SPERBER**, of Brooklyn, New York, is the son of Gustave Sperber, a member of Local 35, who is employed as a presser at the Jerry Cost Company in Manhattan. Steven has participated in many extra-curricular activities in high school and has shown marked aptitude in mathematics. He plans to major in this subject at Brooklyn College where he is enrolled for the fall semester.

**ARTHUR SUSSMAN**, of Bronx, New York, is the son of Sydelle Sussman, a member of Local 22 employed as an examiner at Townley Procks in Manhattan. An honor student in high school, Arthur has been active in academic clubs and athletic activities, showing particular interest in chemistry, literature and music. He plans to major in chemistry at the City College of New York.

**DONNA TREMBOWELSKI**, of Bronx, New York, is the daughter of Bernhart Trembowelski, a member of Local 10, employed as a cutter for Ben Barrack Pewlows in Manhattan. Donna graduated high school with high scholastic honors, and was active in many academic clubs. Her main interests are history and economics. She plans to major in history at the City College of New York.

**FLORENCE WISKO**, of Brooklyn, New York, is the daughter of Joseph Wiske, a member of Local 22 who is employed as an operator at the Milmart Corp. in Manhattan. Active in many extra-curricular activities, Florence's main interests are science, mathematics, literature and music. She plans to prepare for a teaching career at Brooklyn College.

## M'West Strike Wins First Time Compact With Lake-O-Woods

A 10-day strike of union recognition and improved working conditions ended in complete victory on July 21 for the 150 workers of Lake-O-Woods Inc., located in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

According to Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, director of the Midwest Region, the strike started on July 13 when all but six of the firm's 154 employees rallied to the strike call, manning picket lines during fair weather and foul, determined to win better conditions and ILGWU recognition.

As a result, production at Lake-O-Woods ground to a halt, and for seven days the machines remained silent. During the strike, the company at first insisted that there be an NLRB election to determine whether the majority of the workers "wanted" the union. The ILGWU pointed out that the best proof was the fact that the workers solidly backed the strike to obtain recognition of the union and their bargaining agent.

**Pact Signed**  
Faced with the workers' unshakable determination, employer representatives finally met with ILGWU spokesmen at a conference which concluded with recognition of the union and the signing of a contract.

Among the provisions of the two-year agreement with Lake-O-Woods are the union shop; increases in guaranteed minimums of 10 cents an hour now and an additional

10 cents in September 1963; a grievance procedure which, in addition to its normal functions, will produce further benefits for piece and time workers; and reopening of the wage clause in May 1963.

Also, the first-time pact calls for job security, a one-week vacation after one year of employment and two weeks after three years, six paid holidays, hospitalization and health benefits and other standard ILGWU terms.

By unanimous vote, the strikers enthusiastically ratified the contract.

Strike activities at Lake-O-Woods were directed by ILGWU representative Ruth Craine and organizers Mordecai Weiss and Dick Zwickel. Pact parties were conducted by Assistant Regional Director Harold Schwartz, aided by Creative, Wilson and Zwickel.

**Retirees Honored**  
Rosters of recent retirees were honored at parties arranged by Local 22 of Loganport, Indiana and 188 of Milwaukee, Wisconsin last month. Vice Pres. Bialis lauded the "fine gesture of these locals to honor their entire retired membership and to keep them in touch with their union, demonstrating that the union's concern towards its members does not end on the retirement date."

## West Coast Organizing Aims For 10,000 in Dress

As a forerunner to the massive campaign now being mapped out by AFL-CIO affiliates aimed at organizing non-union workers on the West Coast, ILGWU organizers have already entered the fray and are staging an intensive drive to unionize some 10,000 workers in the region's dress and sportswear industries.

Following an extensive investigation of plants as to location, number of workers and type of industry, ILGWU organizers have selected as targets some 20 non-union plants in these industries, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

Taking up posts in front of these non-union plants, union organizers, aided by numerous shop committee groups, are distributing leaflets and making personal contacts with the unorganized workers.

These activities are followed

up by visits to the homes of these workers where the advantages of belonging to the union are thoroughly explained to them. Many of the workers contacted have offered to cooperate fully with the union in organizing efforts within their respective shops.

### Embroidery Victories

In a NLRB election held early last month at Klinge Marvel, an embroidery shop, a sizable majority of the shop's 30 employees favored the ILGWU as bargaining agent. While a number of ballots are being challenged by both the union and the employer, this is not expected to affect the outcome of the election.

At Automatic Embroidery, which was recently organized, a standard industry contract has been signed covering the shop's 20 workers. The agreement was reached despite the delaying and obstructive tactics of the firm's "labor consultant," the notorious union-busting Mrs. Selva.

When the workers employed at Nat Lewis voted to strike following the firm's refusal to sign the dress and sportswear industry agreement, the employer finally found his pen and inked a contract covering some 30 workers.

## Rises Carrier Unionizing Via Buttonhole Renewal

Unionization of carriers, delivery boys, trimmers and other floor help and establishment of a \$15.00 hourly minimum high-light terms of a new three-year agreement covering some 200 New York buttonhole makers, Local 64 and the Piped Buttonhole Manufacturers.

The old contract was slated to expire May 31, but was extended to June 30 because of the illness of Local 64 Manager Samuel Rubinowitz. However, all gains are retroactive to June 1.

New pact terms also stipulate wage increases of 10 percent for new workers, with a \$5 maximum, while a number of categories of piece workers obtained pay boosts of about 6 percent.

The newly unionized delivery and other auxiliary help also won a cut in the work week, with

no loss in pay, from 40 to 37½ hours now, with a further cut to 30 hours going into effect on January 1, 1964.

At a membership meeting held July 17, buttonhole makers ratified the new terms after hearing a report on the negotiations from Vice Pres. Herschel Mendelsohn, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board. Manager Rubinowitz also spoke at the meeting.

Particularly active in the negotiations were local officers Max Lerman, chairman, Frank Gatti, secretary and Julius Gross, vice chairman.



# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

# EDITORIAL PAGE



## TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT:

### UNION OF EMPLOYEES—YES! FACTION OF OFFICERS—NO!

UNIONS SHOULD DEAL WITH UNIONS OF THEIR OWN EMPLOYEES.

This is the opinion of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. We preach it; we practice it; we have done so for decades.

We reaffirm what we have long thought was a well-known policy of our union because some recent headlines and comments have created a false impression that the ILGWU refuses to deal with unions of its own employees. This current misconception arises from reports of a labor board election conducted among OFFICIALS of the ILGWU, in which 115 votes were cast for a "staff union" and 113 votes were cast AGAINST. We want to set the record straight. Here are the facts.

#### Has Contracts With Employees

The ILGWU has signed contracts with unions of its own employees—clerks, typists, stenographers, accountants, maintenance people, nurses, medical technicians, and others. Recognition of a union of office employees goes back more than four decades. To our knowledge, the ILGWU was the first trade union in America to grant recognition to such a union.

The unions of our employees with which we deal are bona fide unions of bona fide employees. These employees are NOT members of the ILGWU; they are NOT eligible to run for elective union office; they are NOT eligible to be convention delegates and CANNOT influence the election of convention delegates; they DO NOT choose the top officers of the union or make its policy. The unions of these employees are collective bargaining agencies, concerned with establishing wage and working standards for employees. Such unions are NOT a "union within a union" seeking to make policy or seize control of the ILGWU.

The present controversy concerning the "union within the union" deals with an entirely different subject. It does not deal with recognizing a union of employees but with recognizing a faction of officers; namely, organizers and business agents. It is true that business agents are on the union payroll, but so is the president of the ILGWU, the secretary-treasurer, and all the other elected and appointed officials.

#### Offer to Recognize Organizers

A year and a half ago, an organization claiming to speak for some of the organizers and business agents on the ILGWU payroll asked for recognition. The General Executive Board of the ILGWU declared that, although neither of these categories are employees in the traditional sense, it was ready to GRANT RECOGNITION TO THE ORGANIZERS. This offer of recognition was rejected by the "union within the union."

The only group to whom the ILGWU will not grant recognition are the business agents.

Why, then, has the ILGWU recognized unions of its employees and is willing to recognize a union of its organizers but not business agents?

The business agents are in a special position within the union to make union policy. They provide the leadership to the worker in the shop. To the rank and filer, the business agent is "Mr. Union." He is not only eligible to run for convention delegate and to run for union office, but is also in a specially favorable position to influence choice of convention delegates that elect top union officers and decide basic policy. It is obvious that if these same business agents were granted union recognition by the ILGWU they would be in the position of participating in the choice of the ILGWU officers with whom they would bargain. This is sitting on both sides of the bargaining table.

#### Business Agents' Union Is Factionalism and Dual Unionism

The ILGWU holds that a "union" of business agents is not a union of employees; it is a faction of officers with all the elements of a dual union, trying to impose its policies from the outside and even hoping to seize control of the ILGWU.

We know only too well the dangers of factionalism and dual unionism from our long and bitter experiences.

For many years, the Communists in the ILGWU tried to capture the union through their faction. They were finally defeated by the responsible and democratic elements in the ILGWU, but only after a nine-year struggle (1925 to 1934) involving hunger and bloodshed. In this terrible struggle, the union was shattered; the industry was disorganized; the workers suffered. We now refuse, knowingly, to re-enter such a period of struggle with a new faction hiding behind the good name of "unionism." To us, the evils of factionalism are not a theory!

#### AFL-CIO Supports ILGWU Position

It is for these reasons—not at all because we will not deal with unions

## The Malaise of Our Time

By  
DR. GRAYSON KIRK

Excerpted from recent address by the president of Columbia University commemorating the university's 200th academic year.

A general attitude of discontent and apprehension appears to be widely prevalent in our society today. This uneasy state of public morale seems strangely irrational. No society in history has been so successful in providing material needs and even luxuries for such a large proportion of the population. Yet it appears that happiness, confidence and optimism have eluded us. Our affluence seems not to have brought us contentment but uncertainty and apprehension.

Has the American dream failed us? Why do we have bitter fruit from the outstanding material success of our society? Why are we less optimistic about the future than our less privileged struggling fathers were?



WE are told by many persons that an answer to these questions is to be found in our uneasy feeling that our people today have less admirable ethical standards than those by which our fathers lived. We are constantly being made aware of what is said to be characteristic of modern life in America—of disintegrating family ties, of declining religious influences, of the prevalence of brutal and callous men whose sole criterion of conduct is the cynical question, "What's in it for me?"

We are alarmed by the growth of juvenile delinquency and by the social failures that has permitted it to develop. The law, it is said, is being obeyed only by those who are not clever enough to evade its limitations. Simple honesty and the Golden Rule are only for stupid people.

ARE these really the guide-lines by which we live today, and are we worried because we are far from proud of them? I find it difficult to accept at face value such a justified view of our contemporary life. Violence, reprehensible conduct and crime have existed in every society and in every gen-

eration. Because the news of the world is at our fingertips, we may be more acutely aware of the evils of our time than our fathers were of theirs. Because history records more of human achievement than of human frailty, we may be less conscious of the sins of the past than of our own.

Nonetheless, though we may take some comfort from this exercise in historical perspective, it is cold comfort because it does not give us genuine reassurance about the state of our social health, and it gives even less assurance that we are making progress toward that higher state of civilization for which men have labored and dreamed.

We have yet to demonstrate to history that our own form of society is the best of all to enable man to live happily and harmoniously together. Our pride in the material progress must not blind us to the long hard road of social improvement ahead.

OTHERS tell us that the malaise of our time is caused by the conviction that the individual has lost control over his own destiny. Society has become so complex in its organization and its inter-relationships that the ordinary citizen feels helpless and frustrated, a mere cog in a vast machine he but dimly comprehends. And so we become pessimistic and apprehensive about our own prospects because we feel that the dignity and the independence of the individual are being engulfed by the sheer mechanism of modern society.

Life in an urban, technological society does become steadily more complex, and does place greater restrictions upon the absolute freedom of the individual. This is the price we pay for the kind of society in which we live, the price of our membership in it; the payment for the benefits it confers upon us.

WE should be properly concerned about the prevalence of disrespect for law, the alarming growth of juvenile delinquency, the cynical selfishness of great pressure groups, and the failure to offer the prospect of a life of high adventure and significance to our youth. Unchecked, these social ills could direct our society down the Roman road. We need to be aware of the dangers as well as the promise of American life, and to understand that our sharpened intelligence and our acquired skills will be meaningless unless we also have idealism, discipline and understanding.

of our employees or even our organizers—that we oppose a "union" of business agents who are OFFICERS. It is for these reasons that the AFL-CIO officially stands with us and actively supports our position.

It is our opinion that present labor laws were not intended to grant to a political faction of union officers the immunities and privileges of a collective bargaining agent. We believe that a fundamental principle is involved in the basic difference between employees and officers, between a union and a faction, an issue that will finally have to be determined in the courts.

We address this message to our members and to the public so that they may know the facts and the reasons for our stand.

This policy was officially adopted, unanimously, by the 31st national convention of the ILGWU held in Atlantic City, N.J., from May 23-31, 1962 attended by a thousand delegates representing more than 445,000 members of the union.